

(P. Z. S. 1864, p. 109), but which Swinhoe himself subsequently called *hortulorum* (P. Z. S. 1865, p. 1).

As there is no telling where the deer confined in the Summer Palace came from originally, it being just as likely that they were brought from Manchuria as from the Imperial Hunting Grounds, owing to the fact that part of the tribute annually paid to the Imperial Manchu household from Manchuria consisted of game of various kinds, and since Milne-Edwards finds the Chihli species so distinct from the Manchurian form, it seems more than likely that Swinhoe's surmise as regards the common identity of his skins from the Summer Palace and his New-chwang specimen was correct; in which case his name *hortulorum* applying to the Manchurian sika is later than his name *mantchuricus*, and so becomes a synonym, thus leaving Milne-Edwards's name *mandarinus* clear for the Chihli specimen.

This species occurs in a wild state only in the Imperial Hunting Grounds, north of the famous Tung Ling (Eastern Tombs), and in the Wei-ch'ang to the north of Jehol, both in Chihli province, to the north and north-east of Peking. It occurs in a semi-domesticated state in the magnificent park at Jehol.

Up to recent times this deer has been strictly preserved, but in 1911-12 the Manchu soldiers that were sent out of Peking and were camped in the Eastern Tombs and Imperial Hunting Grounds were allowed to kill as many as they liked, while since that date native hunters have been allowed to hunt in these districts, with the result that in the wild state the species is practically extinct.

It may here be stated that unless immediate and very stringent steps are taken for their protection, both *C. grassianus* and *C. mandarinus* will become extinct, and the sika no longer remain on the list of North China mammals.

IX.—*Descriptions of new Genera and a new Subspecies of South American Birds.* By CHARLES CHUBB, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U.

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PSEUDOCONOPHAGA, gen. nov.

The proposed new genus, which is based on *Conopophaga melanogaster*, Menetr., is distinguished from *Conopophaga*, founded on *Turdus auritus*, Gmel., by its long and narrow bill, the long tarsi and toes, the larger size, and different coloration.

Type, *P. melanogaster* (Menetr.).

MACKENZIÆNA, gen. nov.

Reichenbach, in 1850, proposed the generic name *Nisius*, and gave a figure in his *Av. Syst. Nat. Vög*, pl. lxxi., which has been associated by previous authors with *Thamnophilus leachi*, Such, as the type; but, when that bird is compared with the figure, it will be easily seen that Reichenbach could not have founded it on that species, as it is not anything like it. The species was originally, and has for many years been, placed in the genus *Thamnophilus*, Vieillot, where it was equally out of place, as it is so entirely different from that genus, which was founded on *Lanius doliaatus*, Linn. I propose, therefore, the new generic title *Mackenziæna*, with the following characters:—Head not crested, no concealed white dorsal patch, tail much longer than the wing. Bill short and stout, the depth about two-thirds the length of the exposed culmen. The wing, which is rounded, has the fifth primary longest. The tail is also rounded and much graduated, the two middle feathers longest. Coloration: the male is black, with ovate white spots and bars to the feathers, and the female is brown marked with buff.

Type, *M. leachi* (Such).

FREDERICKENA, gen. nov.

The species which I propose to separate as a new genus under the above title has also been previously placed in the genus *Thamnophilus*, Vieillot, with which it has no near affinity; it may be characterized by the absence of a concealed white dorsal patch. The nuchal crest is composed of rather broad feathers with rounded tips. The bill is short and stout, the depth being equal to about one-half the length of the exposed culmen. The wing is rounded, the fourth, fifth, and sixth primaries longest and subequal; the seventh is longer than the third, but shorter than the fourth. The tail, which is rounded and graduated, is about two-thirds the length of the wing. The male is almost uniform in colour, but the female has the tail and entire under surface barred.

Type, *Thamnophilus viridis*, Vieillot.

PICROTES, nom. nov., pro *Lochites*, Cab. & Hein. 1859
(nec Gistel, 1848).

Type, *Lanius severus*, Licht.

SAKESPHORUS, nom. nov., pro *Hypolophus*, Cab. & Hein.
1859 (nec Müller & Henle, 1837).

Type, *Lanius canadensis*, Linn.

POLIOLEMA, gen. nov.

This form is readily distinguished in having the throat uniform with the rest of the under surface. The bill, which is long compared with the other genera of this group, has the exposed culmen about equal in length to the hind toe and claw. The wing is rounded, the third, fourth, and fifth quills longest, the second about equal to the seventh. The tail is short and nearly square, the outer feather on each side is only very slightly shorter than the rest. The feet are small and weak. The male and female are entirely different in colour. I propose, therefore, that this form be separated generically under the name of *Poliolēma*.

Type, *Myrmotherula cinereiventris*, Sclater & Salvin.

DICHROPOGON, gen. nov.

The species which I propose to separate generically have hitherto been associated with *Hypocnemis* of Cabanis, but it differs altogether in colour as well as in its proportionate measurements. The bill is small and narrow. The wing, which is slightly pointed, has the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth primaries longest, the second about equal to the eighth. The tail, which is nearly square at the tip, is about two-thirds the length of the wing. The legs and feet are proportionately strong, the tarsus exceeds the length of the exposed culmen by about two-fifths. Male and female quite different in colour of plumage.

This genus is based on *Hypocnemis pœcilonota*, Cabanis.

Rhopias fulviventris salmoni, subsp. n.

Adult male. Differs from the adult male of *R. f. fulviventris* (Lawr.) in being uniform olive on the top of the head, back, and sides of face, instead of greyish brown; upper wing-coverts pale brown, not blackish; tail paler; the white on the throat more extensive; breast buff instead of slate-grey; abdomen and under tail-coverts paler and inclining to buff; under surface of quills pale brown, not blackish brown.

Total length 110 mm.; exposed culmen 12; wing 50; tail 37; tarsus 17.

Adult female. Differs from the adult female of *R. f. fulviventris* in being paler both on the upper and under surface. Wing 50 mm.

Hab. Colombia and Ecuador.

The type, which is in the British Museum, was collected by T. K. Salmon at Remedios, Northern Colombia.